THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

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dresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRI SPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag-ricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WAEHINGTON, D. C., JULY 12, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which

There Are No Suspensions. On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or sev- tirely innocent people were destroyed by eral thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. | incited; the officers of the law defied, These all receive either \$8 or

\$12 a month. Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel ceivable injury done to all manner Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become rights in this country as he. Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion coldrawing a pension since June

6, 1887. The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel

E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army. The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon

vision in the rebel army.

J. Pillow, who commanded a di-

The widow of Lient.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army. The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers,

who was Forrest's chief lieutenant. Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury. who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chicka-

saw Bayou. States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a reform is not at once adopted, without Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

ARMY LIFE COUPON No. 15. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COUPON

Washington, D. C. Please send me by return mail PART 15 of Forbes's "ARMY SHETCH BOOK," for which I inclose 10 cents, Name

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This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 14, or the first 14 parts will be sent upon receipt of \$1.40 and this coupon.

THE NEW INSURRECTION.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is as devoted a friend of the workingman as any paper can be; but it can see nothing against the well-being of the whole peoof the dispute between the Pullman mere pretext. It has absolutely nothing particularly provoking is that the authors of the strike have not had the decency to inform the people as to the citizen is a genuine friend of the work- himself as a traitor." ingman, and willing at all Imes to the Pullman employes had any substantial grievances, and had presented them to the public, they would have secured the active sympathy and assistance of every one in obtaining full redress. But Debs and his crowd treated the public with a contempt that Vanderbilt or Gould would have never dared. An unknown autocrat suddenly appeared on the scene, and proceeded to take possession of a great city, and inflict untold injuries upon the people of the whole country. The ordinary public communications were interrupted; men were prevented going on errands of necessity, business, or pleasure; the mails were stopped; millions of dollars' worth of perishable property belonging to enthe delay in transportation; mobs were insulted, beaten, and killed; cars and nection with Pullman, who were just as much workingmen as the autocrat and country, esto perpetua.

This sort of thing is simply intolerable. It cannot be endured if we are going to lapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been have any sort of law or Government at all. It is worse tyranny than any in Russia. There the tyranny is at least orderly and systematic. It has laws and regulations, and assures those who obey these that they may go about their The widow of Maj.-Gen. George vocations undisturbed. But Debs institutes a new order of despotism, infinitely more obnoxious. It means that any hour some self-appointed dictator may rise up anywhere and inflict untold losses and inconveniences on the people upon any pretext that may occur to him. Life in a country subject to such a Commodore in the rebel navy. disturbances would be simply unbear-

his gang, and who had just as many

To say that this is in the interests of labor-that it is a struggle against the power of selfish corporations—is simply Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United idiotic. It is inconceivable impudence for any man or set of men to rise up and say that they are the only workingmen, and the only true apostles of labor's rights, and if their particular way of discussion or question, they will proceed to smash everything and everybody. It at the Government expense, and | does not strengthen their position that they are able to get some thousands to roll at once, while last April join in their schemes. This is a large country, and the census shows that there are tens of millions of wage-workers in it. Probably the ideas of reform entertained by these will differ quite essentially from those of these self-appointed dictators. It has always been so.

"We, the people," govern this country, and must govern it. The majority must say what the laws shall be, and who shall execute them, and then everybody must have no men setting themselves up

do is to make their grievances known, inthe necessary laws, and elect the proper tempting conclusions with a lane men to enforce them. The workingmen have the votes to do this. They have substantially all the votes in the country, and can do whatever they want done. This being the case, what possible excuse or justification can there be for such unlawful and rebellious methods as those of

Has IT come to this that whenever any obscure fellow wants to hoist himself into public notice, or to do some particularly mean, selfish thing, all that is necessary is to proclaim that he is the opportunity to show just what a

THEY STAND BY CAVE.

The Confederate organizations in Richmond have shown much temper in replying to inquiries from Posts of the but wicked folly in the present revolt | G.A.R. as to whether they indorsed the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Cave. When ple. We are not passing upon the merits | the matter was discussed in Lee Camp, hot speeches were made, in which the Company and its employes. That is a Posts were denounced as "impertinent," "insulting," "aliens," "foreigners," etc. to do with the matter. What makes it | Col. Pollard said he "would as soon see a member of Lee Camp sink through

the floor as to vote against indorsing it." Col. Cary said: "No Confederate solnature of the dispute, and appeal to dier can fail to indorse the utterances of their sense of justice. Every American Mr. Cave. To do so would be to damn

stand by him to the last in every effort | thusiastic indorsement of the speech, ple of the North did not object to utterances of praise of the Southern soldier made by Mr. Cave, but to the statement was largely composed of hirelings.

It was also pointed out that of the \$30,000 raised for the Confederate Home in Richmond, \$10,000 had been contributed by G.A.R. Posts.

The indorsement was carried unanimously, and a committee appointed to draft a suitable letter. This reads in part as follows:

"He (Cave) spoke of the past, not of the present; of the Constitution as our fathers framed it, and not of that Constitution as amended by the mailed hand of war, and Lee Camp emphatically answers that it indorses the statements made in his oration in justification of the course of the Southern States when in 1861 they took up arms to maintain the rights and liberties guaranteed to them and their people by the Constitution

We believe, with him, and with him we maintain, that Robert E. Lee and the brave other property burned up; and incon- and noble men who fought under the flag that was furled forever at Appomattox were patriots as pure and true as was the truest people who had not the slightest con- and best of the soldiers who carried to ultimate victory the flag that we all now gladly and proudly hail as the flag of our glorious

"According to the people of the North perfectly honest motives in the views they entertained and the course they pursued, we claim for ourselves motives as honorable were submitted to the stern arbitrament of war. We lost and we have in good faith accepted the result, and we propose to abide it. More than this we cannot say or do, and more brave and magnanimous men should not and will not ask of us."

It was this inflammatory fustian that the comrades very rightfully objected to, and it is this that Lee Camp tries to obscure by a mass of rhetoric about the virtues of the rebel soldier.

This is a careful evasion of the main uestion. The Union soldiers have never hesitated to give the highest praise to the courage and devotion of the rebel soldiers, and to agree that they believed in the justice of their cause. Nor is the fact that Lee and Jackson were men of high personal character and very able commanders ever been disputed by Union veterans. All this is outside of the year of the present Administration? the dispute, and the reply of Lee Camp has no more pertinence to it than would be a declaration that there are 13 stripes and 44 stars on the United States flag.

Mr. Cave's address went far beyond being a mere eulogy of the virtues and valor of the rebel soldiers and leaders. It went beyond asserting that there were logical grounds prior to the war for believing in the right of secession. It was a distinct assertion that the defeat of that attempt was merely an overthrow of a sacred right by overwhelming numbers of mercenary, selfish men, actuated by no principle, but hating a sacred right and all who maintained it: that Appomattox was a triumph such as sent martyrs to the stake, heroes to the scaffold, St. Paul to the headsman, and Christ to the Cross.

THE comrades of the G.A.R. of Chicago have done themselves credit and must obey them. We must have no greatly aided the authorities by offering combinations of men resisting those laws | themselves in a body as a special force or their officers, under any pretext. We for the preservation of order. The effect of this was very great. There are many above the laws, for any pretended object. | thousands of the veterans in the city, and There is an orderly, peaceable way of though some of them may not be as spry settling all disputes that may arise in as they were when they were tramping this country. Wherever there is a griev- with Sherman or Meade, they are just as ance it can be reached and remedied by determined believers in law and order as law. All that the wage earners have to ever, they are well disciplined, and guns in their hands mean something serious. vite public judgment upon them, pass A mob would think twice before at grizzled old fellows in the G.A.R. uniform, and handling guns with which they seem quite familiar. They would probably be far from as patient as the Regulars or the militia, for all their schooling was in the way of hitting back at once, and hitting as hard as they They also had a great propensity for hunting the other fellows to their holes, and having it out with them to a complete finish. Probably age has not eradicated this idea.

THE pestiferous Altgeld has improved in the dispute? making a "war of labor against capital"? | dangerous sort of a fool he is.

PULLMAN'S BLUNDER. No matter how strongly the Pullman

Company may feel that it is acting within its legal rights, yet it made a great mistake in curtly refusing all propositions for arbitration on Monday last. This is a matter in which the American

public has the deepest interest, and in which it sits as a great court to try the quarrel, and determine where justice lies. Debs's greatest offending is a contempt of this court. He did not submit his case to it at all. He made no statement of his alleged grievances, but attempted at once to apply a most violent remedy. He was like a man who suddenly starts up, shouts out that he The general feeling was for an en- has been wronged, and fires a shot-gun loaded with slugs into the crowd. He to secure justice and prevent wrong. If though Col. Murphy tried to stem the may have been wronged and be may current by reminding them that the peo- not; he may hit those who wronged him and he may, and probably will, injure and kill a number of innocent men. Even if really wronged the shot-gun made by him that the army of the North | may be too violent a remedy for his

If Debs had any real grievances he would have lost nothing by stating them fully in advance. He would rather have gained immensely, for the public would have aided him in securing re-

The Pullman Company makes the same kind of a blunder in refusing to consider arbitration. The public has the right to know the facts in the dispute. The matter has passed beyond the limits of a private disagreement and become a public question.

It is incumbent on the Pullman Company to make a full showing of its position toward its employes, to defend itself against any charges of injustice or exaction that may be brought against it, and demonstrate that it has acted fairly and equitably toward those in its employ. If it has been entirely right in its position it can easily demonstrate this, and it will gain by so doing. The American puband as pure. The differences between us lie is eminently fair-minded; it loves open, frank dealing above all things; while its sympathies incline as a rule toward the workingman, it intends to be entirely just toward corporations and employers, and those who are in the right, and appeal to its sense of justice, have nothing to fear. The Pullman Company would have stood in a much better light before the public if it had consented to make a full showing of its side of the

A GOOD IDEA. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At the annual memorial services of Post 5, G.A.R. Lynn, Mass., 21 was the number reported as having ded during the year, and of these seven were found to have been rejected claimants for p-nsions, and these had died wi h claims pending. Is there any way of ascertaining the whole

number of such cases in the country during If this could be done, it would be an answer to the boast as to saving so many millions. If these statistics could be looked up in even a few Posts the result would be startling .- SKYLIGHT.

This is an excellent idea. We urge all the Posts to act upon it, and make up lists of all their members who have died during the year, specifying those who have been cut off the rolls as "not disabled to a pensionable extent," those whose claims have been rejected for the same reason and those who had claims pending for years but not acted upon. These may be sent to Department Headquarters and there consolidated, and sent to National Headquarters for the use of the National G.A.R. Pension

The facts so obtained will make a startling showing, and without doubt will have a powerful effect in influencing public opinion, and the future conduct of the Pension Bureau.

THE wise way for workingmen to do is to make a presentation of their grievnces to the public before striking, and invite judgment upon them. They can do this with perfect confidence. The people are naturally more in sympathy with the employes than the employers, and upon any showing of real grievances them a moral support that will be of the greatest assistance. It will cheerfully gain their rights. But to have men like Debs, apparently of his own perversity. for a cause that he does not deign to reurmoil is unendurable arrogance. We carefully restrict the powers of our civil officials, and hold them to a strict accountability for their acts. Why should we allow any private, irresponsible man than that of any official, and exercise it to the measureless harm of millions who have no personal connection or interest

any rights in this country?

It is believed that when the sober second thought comes to the railroad men, Debs and his crowd will be placed in a very bad position. He is an ambitious schemer who wanted to be the head of the Firemen's Union, but failing in that, organized the American Railway Union, taking in all kinds of employes to break down the old and wellestablished unions of the conductors, engineers, switchmen, etc. He brought about this strike to show his power, and put himself ahead of the chiefs of the other unions. While members of the other unions have been temporarily carried away by the unskilled laborers whom Debs worked in, it is believed that they will speedily reassert themselves, and disown Debs and his gang.

THE people have some rights in this country, and among the most sacred are those of traveling unmolested from place to place as their business and pleasure may require, and of working undisturbed at lawful vocations. These rights are not to be for an instant at the mercy of any reckless professional labor agitator.

"STATES Rights" are receiving some merciless blows in the very house of their friends.

A RELIC OF "CHIVALRY," War Literature in the

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I inclose you a copy of a real gem in rebel poetry of war times. I cut it from The Daily Mississippian of June 30, 1863, which was taken from a rebel mail captured at Bolton Station, July 5, 1863, before the ink was scarcely dry on the paper

in which it was published. It was written at New Orleans in March of the same year, and even before the writer could get his production through the Yankee ines, published, and sent out to the world, Vicksburg had fallen. The paper is old, the letters fast fading, and must soon fade out entirely. If you think proper, I should like it have a reminder of the esteem in which they were held in those troublous days, and by many, even, in these days of peace. For fear that you cannot read it all, I inclose a pen copy. -W. H. H. BARKER, Co. K, 3d lows Cav., Hurou, S. D.

Written for the Mississippian,

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. Many a Yankee shot and shell, And musket-ball and grape, pell-mell, Has swept o'er Vicksburg, yet she stands, "A fortress formed to Freedom's hand," That motley crew of soulless dust, Who only in their numbers trust-Who came for plunder and for spoil, And would be rich by others' toil, Are taught at Vicksburg how the brave Of every land their country save. The cowards see one effort made, Then swap the musket for the spade: And now as crayfish delve in mud, They toil to change the river's flood. Degraded fools! Ye quail to meet A human foe, yet dare compete With God; but vain your impious blow, To change, the river in its flow. Go, stop the planets in their flight, Arrest the moon, make darkness bright; Find honest men with Yankee sires; Freez: thickest ice in hottest fires. And then I grant you may do more, And change the Mississippi's flow! Back, cowards! to your frigid zone, This land is for the brave alone, Bequeathed to us by noble sires, Why come ye here, where Freedom's fires Most brightly burn? By nature slaves, Our earth befits not for your graves; Nor can your blood enrich the soil You come to plunder and despoil. All Southern flowers refuse to grow Where Yankee blood is made to flow: The Southern rose would cease to bloom, If planted near a Yankee's tomb; The sweet magnolia, in its pride, When touched by Yankee hands has died, Back, plunderers, back! 'tis God's decree-This land was never made for thee; Her free born sons, with hearts to feel Their country's wrong, will never yield While one is left to bear on high The glorious flag of liberty! Her matrons and her maidens fair, Who wrought the flag her soldiers bear, Will form in line-of-battle when Her hopes grow dim for want of men! And rather than see Freedom's horn Surrendered up to Yankeedom, Will perish one by one in strife, All reckless of the dastard's knife, Barbarians, you strive in vain To fix on us your hated chain: Think not because so lightly worn By you, it can by us be borne. Not so; the engle spurns the cell Wherein the jackdaw loves to dwell-Will perish on his native rock, Of hunger die, rather than flock With meaner birds of base descent, That pibble in their cage content. If so the engle, why not we Have right to choose our company! And rather die in battle's shock Than mingle with the Yankee flock Of hypocrits and galley-slaves, Of vulgar snobs and public knaves. What, call the engle from his flight, To nestle with the geese at night. And bid him quit his mountain-peak With barn-yard birds a mate to seek! Twere better far to lay him low In death than thus degrade him so. To force a Christian soul to dwell In common with the fiends of hell, Constrained to taste each bitter cup, Intended for the damned to sup, Would seem as much like Heaven's decree As Yankee rule among the free.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PORTRAIT CARDS.

Now is the time to think about getting some of those handsome NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards in time for the coming National Encampment. These are by far the best things yet offered will side with the employes, and give the comrades in that line, as they combine with the ordinary G.A.R. card a fine, artistic portrait of the owner, which makes the pleasantest sort of a souvenir bear inconveniences to help workingmen to his comrades and friends. We have now reduced the price of these cards to suit the times, and will send 100 of them, with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE distance. for one year, for \$2.50. Without the yeal, throw the country into a bloody paper, the price will be \$2.25. This is much cheaper than as good cards can be gotten anywhere. The ordinary price for cards without a portrait is \$2 per 100, and such a picture as we make for it would cost anywhere \$2.50 or \$3. Or, we will send 100 of the cards for a club of 12 yearly subscribers to THE NAto exercise a power infinitely greater TIONAL TRIBUNE, or 20 for The American Farmer. Order at once, that you may have the cards to distribute among your friends. They will be much better reminders than photographs, as they will contain the names and military history etc., of the giver; the picture is just as HAVE nobody but Debs and his crowd good as a photograph, and they are infinitely cheaper.

ARE YOU GOING

TO THE

ENCAMPMENT

YES?

Then the National Tribune Will Furnish You Transportation.

The comrades are now beginning to think seriously of attending the great National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held in Pittsburg next September. As usual, the question of transportation is the first one to consider, and here THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE comes in with its offer of assistance, as it has done in previous National Encampments. It will give every comrade an easy chance of obtaining a first-class ticket over the railroad from his home to Pittsburg and return, by obtaining a small club of subscribers to the paper. This is a great opportunity. All the old veterans want THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, and are ready to take it if some one will ask them to subscribe. Anyone can get a ticket with little effort. Write to us for further information as to the number of subscribers we will require for a ticket.

Some comrades may find it easier or prefer to solicit for subscribers to The American Farmer, as there may be many more farmers than veterans among their neighbors. We will make the same offer

for clubs for that paper. Write us at once for terms and sample copies and begin work at once.

Subscribers can be sent in as they are obtained, and will be credited on the ticket offer. If enough are not secured to entitle the canvasser to a ticket they can be applied on any other premium. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York avenue. Washington, D. C.

TRIBUNETS.

IT WAS EVER THUS.

Bride-Are you going to leave this early remain longer, darling, but I'd be fined a | Capt. Gregg would no doubt be forwarded to dollar if I missed my lodge meeting .- Hallo. her.

PERSONAL.

Brig.-Gen. James B. Coit, of Norwich, Conn., one of the gallant veterans of the late war, is ill at his home suffering from eight distinct wounds received during the rebellion. He commanded the Second Corps in Hancock's forces. He is now 63 years old.

Congressman Richardson last week introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to award to John S. Carpenter, of Grand Rapids, a medal of honor for bravery and distinguished services rendered while on the United States steamer Cossack, in rescuing from extreme peril the crew of the steamer City of New York, a naval transport engaged in the Burnside expedition, near Roanoke Island, in January, 1862.

Capt. Paget, who has been elected Military Instructor to the Boston Public Schools, is an Army man, having enlisted for the war in Co. I, 42d Mass., under command of Isaac S. Burrill. He was Second Lieutenant of Co. I, 1st | sura, Yellow Bayou, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, regiment, and in 1868 was elected Captain, resigning in 1876. He was a member of Washington Post, G.A.R., South Boston, but is at present a member of Post 63, Dorchester, rade was a native Hungarian, and served on the and is Officer of the Day.

The table upon which President Lincoln signed the Emancipation proclamation is now the property of United States Treasurer Morgan. Wm. Walsh, the last but one of those who defended Baltimore against the British invasion in 1814, is dead. He was 14 years old at the time, and was pressed into service to mold bul-

In regard to the old beech-tree near Fryingpan Church, Va., mentioned in a recent issue, a comrade, whose name is carved thereon, writes us: "I remember cutting my name, Harvey D. Judkins, Co. G. 3d Vt., and I thought I would like your readers to know that I am still alive and live in East Barnet, Vt.; Box 77."

The New York State Board of Commissioners of Chattanooga Monuments has decided to appropriate \$100 for the three best sketches and designs submitted for regimental monuments and markers for New York regiments upon the battlefields of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Wauhatchee, and Ringgold. The decision is to be made by the Commission. In case of the use of any of these designs, an additional compensation, to be agreed upon, will be made for their use. The Commissioners are Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Lewis R. Stegnan and Clinton Beckwith.

Comrade Ed. Brown, of Holmes, Iowa, who served three years and a half, and who asserts that he was not absent from his company a day during that time, has received a notice from the Pension Office that his medical evidence, which was filed four years ago, does not sufficiently prove that he is entitled to \$12 per month, and he is accordingly reduced to \$6 without investigation. Comrade Brown is broken down in health. Representative Amos J. Cummings proposes

to introduce into United States practice some-Legion of Honor" prevailing in France. He has already introduced a joint resolution which permits persons entitled to a medal of honor to wear in lieu thereof a bow-knot of ribbon of a pattern to be prescribed by the President of the United States. A fine of \$100 is provided for the unlawful wearing of such a ribbon.

The model for the equestrian statue of Maj .-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is finished. The work has been accepted by the Commission for Gettysburg monuments. When cast in bronze and placed on Cemetery Hill it will be the first equestrian statue erected on a battlefield in this country. The General sits in the saddle in an erect, commanding attitude, looking over the battlefield and pointing to Round Top in the

Medals of honor have been awarded to the following-named privates who volunteered for the storming party at the siege of Vicksburg: J. G. Ayres, 8th Mo., Moorhead, Mich.; A. T. Goldberg, 127th Ill., Maynard, Iowa; P. W. Schneck, 116th Ill., Decatur, Ill.; J. S. Cunningham, 8th Mo., Burlington, Kan.; Fred Rock, 37th Ohio, Tampa, Fia.; H. W. Frizzell, 6th Mo., Fredericktown, Mo.; William Campbell, 30th Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa; J. H. Overturf, 83d Ind., Halton, Ind.; Joseph Frantz, 83d Ind., Dundas, Minn.; H. G. Trogden, 8th Mo., Chicago; Uriah Brown, 30th Ohio, Florence, O.; Wilson McGonagle, 30th Ohio, Saxon-

The old house at Fourth avenue and Twentyeighth street, in New York, in which Peter Cooper lived once, is to be earefully taken down, removed, and rebuilt on the property of

long, low building, and originally stood on the site of the present Cooper Institute.

Rear-Admiral William G. Temple, who died at Washington a short time ago, not only had an active career in the civil war, but he was also conspicuous in the Mexican war, especially at the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz in 1847. In 1884 he escorted King Kalakaus, of the Hawaiian Islands, on the occasion of the King's memorable visit to the United States, and in acknowledgment of his courteous services subsequently received the decoration of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of

In Hartford, last week, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution unvailed a handsome bronze tablet which they have placed on the famous Wadsworth Elm. The inscription on the tablet is as follows: "Wadsworth Elm. George Washington, during his first visit to Connecticut, June 29, 1775, while on his way to take command of the Army at Cambridge, was here entertained by Capt. Jeremiah Wadsworth. To record the event and honor his memory the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution have placed this

The last Pennsylvania regimental monument was dedicated at Gettysburg last week, when the survivors of Ricketts's battery assembled on Cemetery Hill to hold their exercises. Gen. John P. Taylor, Cols. Ricketts, Nicholson, and Hartshorn, of the State Commission, were present. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Sayers, of the Grand Army. Col. Nicholson, in behalf of the battery, presented the monument to the care of the Battlefield Memorial Association, for which Col. Thomas J. Steward, Secretary of Internal Affairs, received it. The monument is a single block, weighing 20 tons. On it are cut a cannon and two cannoneers, all in relief. It is placed at the spot where the batteries were penetrated by the Louisiana Tigers on the evening of July 2, just 31 years ago.

The daughter of Phil Kearny, Mrs. J. Rossell Selfridge, is gathering material for a book of memoirs of her distinguished father. Mrs Selfridge is now in Munich, Germany, and in a letter to Capt. Isaac P. Gregg, 53 State street Boston, she says: "Among all things in heaven above or the earth beneath would be some military ancedote or war reminiscence from members of the Third Corps coming straight out of their great hearts and soldierly remem brance to brace my article on Phil Kearny inte stirring truth, penetrating its pages with some what of that nerve for which the Third Corps loved him, and for which they themselves were famous." Mrs. Selfridge naturally wishes te include in her work all the incidents she can gather, and there is little doubt that when her wish is made known to the Third Corps men. who so greatly loved her father, she will have Alonzo-I'd give 10 years of my life to many responses. Any communications sent to

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

VAIL .- At Crab Orchard, Neb., May 25, Jas. W. Vail, Battery M, 1st Wis. H. A., aged 60. The comrade enlisted in the early part of 1863 and served until the close of the war. His funeral was under the auspices of Ingham Post and the Sons of Veterans of Pawnee City. He leaves a widow and one son.

STILLEN.-At Nile, N. Y., June 5, Wm. H. Stillen, 35th N. Y. The comrade has suffered much since being released from Andersonville, after an imprisonment of over 10 months. He had been a member of Hatch Post, 241, for a number of years, and had been Adjutant for

MARTIN.-At Pawnee City, Neb., May 24, - Martin, Co. D. 28th Iows. He was confined in rebel prisons for more than a year. The regiment to which he belonged marched about 8,000 miles. Among the battles in which he took an active part are the following: Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson, Sabine Crossroads, Cane River, Middle Bayou, Manand Cedar Creek. Comrade Martin leaves a

widow, two daughters and three sons. MESZAROS.-At Sanford, Fla., June 14, Maj. Emerie Meszaros, Co. -, 4th Mo. Cav. The comstaff of Louis Kossuth during the struggle of that country for independence. He came to this country with Kossuth in 1852, and became a citizen of the United States. In July, 1861, he tendered his services to the Union cause and was commissioned Captain. After four years' service he was mustered out in Missouri in July, 1865, holding at that time the rank of Major on the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Left Grand Division. He went to Florida about 20 years ago, and has resided there since. He was a member of Gen. Kearny Post, 16, and the comrades of his Post attended him in his last sickness and conducted his funeral services. He was never married, and has no relatives in this country.

STAUTNER.-At Lynchburg, O., recently, Jacob Stautner, Co. G. 126th Ohio. Murrell Post, of which the comrade was an honored member, passed resolutions on his death, copies of which were sent to the family of the de-

WITHER.-At Houlton, Me., June 18, of menmonia, James Withee, Co. E. 8th Me. 'The comrade was severely wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864. Russell Post, of which he was a member, has met with a great loss in his death. A widow, one son and a daughter survive him. SMITH.-At Belknap, Ill., recently, Jasper N. Smith, Co. E, 34th Ill. The comrade enlisted early in the war, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. Comrade Smith was a good soldier, and an honorable, unright citizen. He leaves three sons.

KINNEY.-At Nevada, Iowa, Jone 19, George W. Kinney, Co. G. 6th Vt., aged 50. Comrade Kinney enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; was wounded at Fredericksburg May 3; was discharged at Brattleboro, Vt., July 1, 1865. He was a charter member of Ferguson Post. He leaves a widow and five children.

GLOVER .- At Kinnikinnick, Wis., May 8, of consumption, A. Glover, Co. G, 4th Wis. Cav., aged 50. The deceased enlisted July 2, 1861, and served until July 8, 1864. At the time of his death he was drawing a pension of \$16 per month for disabilities contracted in the service. I. N. Nichols Post, of which he was a member, attended his funeral in a body. A widow and five daughters survive him.

NOBLE .- At Harriman, Tenn., recently, Watson Noble, Co. B. 1st Ohio, aged 52. The com rade enlisted in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war. MURTZ .- At New York, N. Y., June 19, of

disease contracted while in the service, Comrade Murtz, 99th N. Y. SMALLEY .- At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., June 24, Anthony Smalley, Ensign U. S. S. Pequot, North Atlantic Squadron. Capt. Smalley had been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for several

terms. He was very popular. HAYNES .- At South Framingham, Mass., recently, Charles E. Haynes, Co. E, 13th Mass. ROBINSON.-At Cairo, Neb., June 23, Dr. Cabel M. Robinson. Comrade Robinson was born in Leesburg, O., and at the breaking out of the war enlisted and served until its close. He was buried under the auspices of the G.A.R. and I. O. O. F., of which societies he was a

BENNETT .- At San Francisco, Cal., June 20, Maj. Frank T. Bennett, 3d U. S. Cav. An incident of a pathetic nature in connection with the death of Maj. Bennett occurred Sunday at the Presidio. Maj. Bennett was in the same regiment, during the war, with Maj. T. T. Brand (now retired), of Urbana, O. They were both brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in action at Hoover's Gap, and were the only two men mentioned by Gen. Rosecrans in his report of that fight. At Chickamauga both the comrades again received distinction, and it was but natural that a warm personal friendship should grow up between the two. Last Saturday Maj. Brand arrived in the city, having never met his old companionin-arms since they parted 30 years ago, and is was chiefly for the purpose of meeting him that Maj. Brand had made the journey. Sunday morning he learned for the first time of his old friend's death. The body was carried to the cemetery on a gun-carriage, and was escorted by two troops of U. S. cavalry, dismounted, and four companies of U. S. infantry. Abram & Hewitt, at Ringwood, N. J. It is a | He leaves a widow and one son.